

# VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE—  
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## SIXTEEN PAGES

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1899.

### A NEW JAIL.

We have frequently called the attention  
of our readers to the urgent necessity  
which exists for a new jail building  
in this city, and have sought to  
enforce our views by publishing from  
time to time, the opinions of many of  
our leading citizens.

While Norfolk was a small town the  
present building may have been, and  
probably was, sufficient for its needs,  
but now that it is fast becoming a  
large city, the jail is entirely too small.  
Not only is it insufficient for the safe  
confinement of the large number of  
criminals who are always there, but  
the keeping of so many together is a  
distinct harm—if it does not rise to  
the proportions of a crime—adds to  
the danger to the community arising  
from the criminal class.

The constant close association of so  
many persons convicted of sundry and  
various offenses, and unrestrained in  
their intercourse, as is necessarily the  
case in the crowded condition of this  
jail, only tends to make hardened  
criminals worse, to instruct incipient  
criminals more fully in the details of  
crime, and to prevent any possible  
chance of reformation, which the young  
or those imprisoned for a first offense  
might have, if the building were modern  
and a proper classification and  
separation of criminals could be made.  
In fact religion, humanity and the  
good of our community all cry out for  
such a prison in this city as shall meet  
present needs and attain the ends  
which justice demands, and for which  
punishment is meted out.

The great end and object of the punishment  
of criminals is the PREVENTION  
OF CRIME, and to this end it  
should not only be certain, but the  
confinement should be of such a nature  
as to prevent others from offend-  
ing, and also to hinder the propaga-  
tion of crime which comes from  
instruction, given to those confined, by  
their fellows, and to prevent a repetition  
of it by them. For such a purpose  
a modern building is an absolute necessity.

But, aside from the reasons we have  
given and in addition thereto, the  
crowding of prisoners together, as they  
are in our jail, is a constant menace  
not only to their health, but, what is  
of far more importance, to the health  
of this community. The drainage sys-  
tem of the present jail is miserable.  
There is no hall, or room, for eating,  
and it must be almost impossible to  
keep the place in the highest state of  
cleanliness and order. Altogether the  
necessity for a new building is not only  
great, but it is urgent, and we call  
upon our City Fathers to take this  
matter up at once, and to remove from  
our fair city, this standing menace to  
our morals and our health. They  
should supply a new building ample in  
size and modern in its appointments,  
so that all classes, and both sexes, of  
criminals may be confined in such man-  
ner as to lessen the danger which this  
community, in common with all others,  
must ever be in from the criminal class.

### THE MAY CARNIVAL.

The undertaking of the committee of  
citizens who have in contemplation the  
giving of a grand May Carnival here  
during the week of the unveiling of the  
Confederate Monument in May, is worthy  
of serious consideration, and should  
receive the hearty and cordial co-operation  
and support of every public-spirited  
citizen in this community. While  
the proposed event has been spoken of  
as a Mardi Gras, of course it could not  
be so designated, as the date for Mardi  
Gras is fixed the same as Easter or

Christmas or any other festive or religious  
anniversary. The name for the  
event, however, is a matter of the least  
consequence, the object and the nature  
of the entertainment being the chief  
point. A great carnival, with a pro-  
gram of attractions that would afford  
pleasure to the visitors, would, with re-  
duced railroad rates, bring from all sec-  
tions of the Union a multitude of people  
and give an opportunity to show to the  
world the great advantages of our port,  
and acquaint them with the rapid pro-  
gress of our city in every line. The Car-  
nival should be advertised far  
and wide, and the organization  
as to committees should be com-  
plete in every detail, and every  
citizen should determine to see how  
much he could say or do for the success  
of the undertaking, that it may excel  
in grandeur anything ever attempted  
here, and delight all who are brought  
here to witness the entertainments an-  
nounced. It is easy to see that the com-  
munity will be greatly benefited by  
such concerted action.

The matter goes before the Business  
Men's Association to-morrow night, and  
that body of public-spirited men will no  
doubt give its hearty co-operation. Let  
everybody talk up the Carnival; men-  
tion it wherever they go, and let the  
world know that a Carnival can be and  
will be given here, equal to the great  
Mardi Gras of our sister cities of the  
South, and thus bring strangers here  
who will be impressed with the great  
natural advantages of our city and sec-  
tion and the unsurpassed facilities of  
our magnificent harbor.

### A SWAP OF TUSSOCKS.

Knowledge is power; but there is no  
royal road to it, although there are  
special palace-cars that ease and ex-  
pedite the way mightily. Yet he who  
tramps all the way, working where he  
can to support himself, often makes  
more of the journey than he who  
lounges in the palace-car at his ease,  
and gets through on fast time. Nor is  
knowledge all. The pursuit of it some-  
times proves a deal more important  
than the possession; and he who goes  
afloat, if equal to the privations and  
hardships of the journey, develops  
character, energy, endurance and other  
personal qualities or faculties, that  
stand him in great stead in acquiring  
knowledge, and when he gets it, he has  
also learned how to use it, besides hav-  
ing established habits of diligence, vigi-  
lance and effort that help wonderfully  
in readiness to seize opportunities and  
push them to realization. There must  
be an inner personal power, drilled and  
disciplined, or every exterior power:  
knowledge, position, money, or what-  
ever will prove of little avail.

How happy should we be if any sug-  
gestion of ours could save a young  
man from any evil, or lead him to any  
good; but it is as true of temporal life  
as any other, that everyone must work  
out his own salvation, though he need  
not do it with fear and trembling, un-  
less he seek a life of idleness, pleasure  
and dissipation, instead of that to  
which every ordinary intelligence and  
self-respect should point—a life of in-  
dustry, usefulness and honor. All the  
innocent pleasures of life, rightly used,  
contribute to health, happiness, useful-  
ness and that personal development and  
elevation in which the greatest success  
consists; for great places can ennoble  
nobody, and if the occupant does not  
dignify and adorn them, it was his mis-  
fortune to reach them and degrade  
them, while exposing his own unworthiness.

The youth who has obtained the  
knowledge that qualifies, or enables,  
him to enter on his chosen business or  
calling—no matter how high or humble  
it may be—must first be as sure as he  
can that he is competent and can ex-  
cel in it. If he can excel in it, he will  
love it; for all men like to do that  
which they can do well; and "the labor  
we delight in physics pain." And for-  
tunate man is he whose work is his  
happiness. Yet, though a man tire of  
his work, or come to hate it, that is no  
reason he should leave it and become  
idle. Whatever one's hands find to do,  
that should he do, with all his might;  
and if he become proficient in it, he will  
succeed, be content and happy. And  
this is as true of the manual occupa-  
tions, as of the professions, or business  
pursuits; the real man in either being  
equally honorable with any.

Life is largely a swamp, with few is-  
lands, though with many small and  
shaky tussocks, where it is difficult to  
keep foothold. But for no reason let  
your feet move from the tussock on  
which they stand, until you are sure of  
reaching another and a better one; else  
you will fall into the slough and mire,  
to flounder forever, or perish quickly.  
It is unfortunate if you are uncomfortable,  
or dissatisfied; but can you not,  
where you are, make yourself comfort-  
able and satisfied? Try, if you have  
not, with that distinct purpose; and it  
is almost magical to see how things ac-  
commodate themselves and yield to a  
steady and resolute mind. Yet we would  
not for a moment discourage, or re-  
press, that noble discontent that raises  
men and nations to greatness and glory.  
No! Nor could we, if we would; for  
it will do or die! But it occurs in rare  
men; and most of us (perhaps luckily)  
are incapable either of its sacrifices or  
achievements,—our discontents being  
mostly petty and puerile, arising from  
our own defects and weaknesses, rather  
than from great and extraordinary tal-  
ents or inspirations.

To make the best of your situation is  
your duty; and in that duty, alone well  
done, have any of us any right or claim  
to a promotion, or to any exchange of  
position, or detail. Whatever the cast,  
act well your part. Never shrink; never  
shrink; stand to your post and quit  
yourself like a man. Never be idle.  
Idleness is the meanest of all the sur-

vy vices; and the devil still some mis-  
chief finds for idle hands to do. Rather  
than be idle, work for nothing and find  
yourself. If it may not enrich you (but  
who knows?) it will at least keep you  
out of the employment of Satan. And  
remember that character, after all, is  
more precious even than knowledge and  
power. It is your own best possession;  
your best security with others; your  
self-respect and happiness; and the  
best heritage you can leave behind to  
your children, your family and your  
friends. Get knowledge; but keep your  
character, or you lose yourself.

### REFORM MUST BEGIN AT THE TOP.

"The love of money is the root of all  
evil," and it is this love that gives  
money and money men, corporations  
and combines their dangerous power.  
Causing evil under all circumstances—  
even when it is trying to do and is  
doing good—money is actively employ-  
ed in all things to seduce, to betray,  
to take every advantage and to bribe  
and corrupt. It is this active evil  
energy of money, working upon and  
co-operating with the love of money,  
that makes it the curse of the age;  
and, curiously enough, the scarcer  
money is, the more evil it does, within  
the sphere of its operation, as even  
virtue of man or woman falls in price  
with everything else, as the volume of  
currency contracts and the circulating  
medium becomes more difficult to get.  
Even in the interests of morality, then,  
all good men should be in favor of  
more money and currency expansion on  
a fair system.

There is no doubt, however, if bri-  
bery could be prevented, or checked,  
much evil would be cured,—especially  
in politics and public affairs. A Mr.  
Lundy Kent, of Wilmington, Del., re-  
vives an old suggestion, as if he  
thought it not only new, but believed it  
to be an infallible remedy for bribery.  
Mr. Kent is mistaken in both assump-  
tions. He suggests that in any case of  
bribery, if the bribed person will in-  
form on the briber, he shall have full  
immunity and keep the bribe; fine, im-  
prisonment and political disability to  
be piled on the briber. This is old,  
and moreover, it has been tried to some  
extent, with little good effect.

Like every offence which may be con-  
summated by two willing persons,  
without the knowledge of any other  
person, bribery is very difficult to  
prove, prevent, or detect and to  
bring, as a rule, is as anxious to con-  
ceal the transaction as the briber, while  
he has the additional motive for  
not betraying his briber in a lively  
sense of favors to come,—in more  
bribes. Besides, juries do not care to  
convict any respectable man, or any  
standing, on the unsupported testimony  
of one who confesses his own infamy,  
and thereby proves himself unworthy  
of credit.

What is needed is a higher sense of  
morality in all grades of society; a  
stern public opinion which will neither  
condone nor tolerate any trilling with,  
or compromise of, honor, honesty, or  
good faith; and a self-respect among  
men as nice as that among women; no  
association with the polluted, though  
his crime was for us or our party.  
What are we to expect, when promi-  
nent men may be guilty of any per-  
fidy for a high office, or any man may  
do almost any rascality, if he obtain  
a big sum therefor in profits, with no  
loss of caste in society, no loss of pub-  
lic standing, and with unabated over-  
evidence even from the church and its  
ministers?

In vain are "scape-goats made of the  
humble and the poor. Before good and  
justice, the poor, degraded and igno-  
rant devil who sells his ballot for a  
dollar or two that he and his wife and  
children sadly need, is less guilty and  
despicable than the Senator, or party  
leader, who sells himself, and seeks to  
betray his party, for a foreign mission,  
or a seat in the Cabinet, or a seat on  
the bench of the United States Supreme  
Court.

Rectify and elevate public opinion in  
these cases and the like, and then bri-  
bery and corruption will abate every-  
where, but not before.

### ARE SENATORS EXEMPT FROM USUAL RESTRICTIONS?

We believe there were three U. S.  
Senators on the Commission that ne-  
gotiated the Paris Treaty of Peace with  
Spain. Not only have everyone of these  
gentlemen spoken in the Senate in favor  
of their treaty, but one of them (Sen-  
ator Davis) is chairman of the com-  
mittee reporting the treaty favorably.  
This conduct on the part of these Sen-  
ators may not be unusual, as it prob-  
ably has some recent precedents; nor  
need we expect anything different from  
them, after accepting their appoint-  
ments on the commission from the  
President, without resigning their seats  
in the Senate.

Yet it is most extraordinary for gen-  
tlemen who are authors of a work to  
sit in judgment on their own handi-  
craft; it certainly looks unseemly to  
plain people for a Judge to sit and  
act upon a case to which he is a party;  
and it is a queer system of ethics that  
will justify anyone to sit in probate  
of a will, or in contest of a deed, which  
as counsel and attorney, he advised  
and wrote. It is simply indecent.

Beyond these considerations of prop-  
riety, however, are much more im-  
portant ones. The separation and in-  
dependence of every department of gov-  
ernment, of every other, as far as pos-  
sible, in their co-operative action, is  
fundamental; and anything that tends  
to weaken or destroy this separate in-  
dependence is in violation of the true

design of our government. Therefore,  
when, in advance of negotiations, the  
President sought to obtain the favor  
and co-operation of Senators in a pro-  
posed treaty, he erred in making the  
proposals that they should take part  
in preparing that upon which they  
must pass judicially and independently  
(if at all), and they erred in acceding  
to the proposals.

If these commissioners to treat with  
Spain were not officers of the govern-  
ment, who are forbidden to have seats  
in either branch of Congress, they are  
or were personal agents of the Presi-  
dent, which is worse. At any rate,  
their acceptance of service under the  
President, as his representatives, and their  
identification with the treaty to  
which they were active parties, de-  
prives the Senators on the Paris Com-  
mission of that separation and inde-  
pendence required between members of  
the different departments, and utterly  
disables them to act on the ratifica-  
tion of the treaty in the Senate. Be-  
sides the impropriety of acting, they  
are disqualified to act by their own  
record.

### PROSPERITY A SHAM.

It is the natural instinct of people to  
hide their necessities, as long as this  
is possible, and there are many record-  
ed cases where persons have actually  
starved to death, rather than expose  
their dire poverty. The better the  
class of people, the better living they  
have been accustomed to, the stronger  
is this sentiment of self-respect to con-  
ceal want, and to suffer silently as long  
as life and privations are sufferable. It  
is this pride and self-respect that  
greatly aids the calamity-causers in  
misrepresenting the hardest times, and  
in bolstering up their pretended pros-  
perity.

But the recent sudden spell of exces-  
sively cold weather has compelled  
many to cry out for help, and all who  
choose can see that the boasted pros-  
perity advertised by the calamity-  
causers is all but an empty show, or  
mockery, with great and widespread  
want and misery among the people,—  
though even now many refuse to beg,  
or accept alms, although it is well  
known that they must be suffering for  
the lack of many necessities in suf-  
ficient quantity, have few, if any com-  
forts at all, and are wholly without  
even any of the little luxuries that  
prosperity brings even to the poorest.

Charity, however, with all the dis-  
position of many to hide their straits,  
never finds itself without needy and  
deserving objects,—though all needy ob-  
jects are deserving to true charity; but  
it is in the stress of such grinding weath-  
er as the recent cold snap that the  
objects come in greater number to  
light, and necessities increase and mul-  
tiply. "Remember the poor," is an in-  
junction that one should carry always  
in his heart, and every occasion tend-  
ing to emphasize poverty should loudly  
accute the injunction.

But honest and respectable poverty  
struggles heroically to be independent,  
regarding want almost as a crime, it  
not equally to be ashamed of; and it  
is a great pity that charity and the  
other virtues do not combine to afford  
self-respecting industry with plenty of  
work and fair wages to keep it always  
in decent self-support, without the hu-  
miliation of accepting alms. If chari-  
ty, justice, right, fairness and generos-  
ity were admitted to the councils of  
business, on equal terms with the prin-  
ciples of gain, a great problem might  
be solved.

### ARS LONGA; VITA BREVA.

"Much to do, and little time to do it  
in." That is what we all think, when  
we seriously reflect upon our lives. Yet  
we go on wasting time with the same  
careless and indifferent extravagance.  
We postpone and procrastinate; we  
idle and dawdle; we wait for that  
which we should make or reach; and  
few of us do with all our might what  
our hands find to do. Yet time is life;  
and, what is more to the purpose with  
most of us, Benjamin Franklin tells us  
that "time is money." Verily, like  
money, it stands for all things, to be  
done, or acquired.

When we are young we are actually  
under the delusion that we have too  
much time; we seek modes of killing  
or expending it, or wasting it away; we  
are sure there is too much time for  
study or work, though we rarely have  
too much time for amusement.

As we grow older, we find that we  
really have very little time, and that it  
passes swiftly. We change our esti-  
mate of it greatly; but we do not cease  
our waste of it, or employ it better,  
or more diligently. As we have been  
its spendthrifts, so we continue; and on  
our last day, we still think we are cer-  
tainly to-morrow. There is much we  
might do that we all leave undone;  
and it is assured that if we only did  
what we are too late we should have  
done and could have done, time would  
be more profitable and happy for all  
in this world.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

#### THE ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The Atlanta Journal utters a timely  
warning to farmers against the error of  
enlarging the acreage of their cotton  
crops on account of the recent rise in  
the price of cotton.

"Frequently," says the Journal, "cot-  
ton goes up just about the time when  
farmers are making their plans for the  
new year and apportioning their crops.  
Whether this is done by the tricks of  
the speculators or is the result of tem-  
porary conditions the effect is usually  
disastrous to the cotton producer. He  
has, as a rule, disposed of most, if not  
all, of his cotton before the rise occurs,  
and he figures out how much more it  
would have brought him at the new  
prices. Then he fondly imagines that

cotton is up to stay and resolves that  
he will go in for it heavy."

The rally in prices of cotton which  
the Journal states, and which occurred  
after nearly all the year's production  
has passed from the hands of the farm-  
er and he is making ready to apportion  
his land for another year, may be due  
to either of the causes stated in the  
extracts above, but the late spurt  
may also be due to other meas-  
ures of reason attributed to other ac-  
countable causes, such as a speculative  
fever produced by the prospect of late  
planting for the ensuing year, or indi-  
cations of a reduced acreage. Be this  
as it may, it will be well for Southern  
farmers to bear in mind that these  
rapid advances nearly always occur  
when they have little interest in the  
market. Of course there are fluctua-  
tions of almost daily occurrences all  
through the selling season, and some-  
times steady advances continuing for  
days or even weeks, but they are  
not of the feverish, speculative nature  
that has characterized the late trans-  
actions. The only safe basis upon  
which to estimate the profits of cotton  
raising is to figure from the average  
market that prevails during the active  
marketing season. After the year's crop  
has passed into the hands of the spec-  
ulators all becomes speculation and the  
prices quoted are apt to be misleading  
to the farmer.

### HAUL DOWN THE FLAG.

Augusta Chronicle.

There seems to be an ebb in the tide  
of tommy-rot that has been sweeping  
over the country on the subject of haul-  
ing down the flag in the Philippines. It  
is easy to humbug the thoughtless  
with fustian and fudge of this kind,  
but the reaction is sure to come. As  
Mr. Lincoln is credited with saying:  
"You can fool all the people sometimes,  
and you can fool some people all the  
time, but you can't fool all the people  
all the time." The people are coming  
to realize that a great deal of nonsense  
has been written and talked about  
hauling down the flag. Even that  
staunch Republican partisan, the New  
York Mail and Express, says:

"The flag of the United States is the  
most beautiful piece of dry goods float-  
ing in the breeze of heaven, and long  
may it wave! But there is no reason  
in common sense or common pride why  
it should not be 'hailed down' if it has  
been up where it ought not to be, or if  
the object secured by hauling it up is  
attained and the duty which required  
the act fulfilled. The Stars and Stripes  
once floated from the pulpit in the City  
of Mexico, but it was 'hailed down,'  
and no one thought that the prestige  
of the nation suffered in the least. Gen-  
erals Wool and Winfield Scott planted  
the flag on the heights above Queens-  
town in Canada, but it was 'hailed  
down.' It had to be. The flag went up,  
too, on Fort Erie and at Chippewa and  
Niagara, but it was soon hauled down  
again. We had not conquered Canada.  
England thought it no sacrifice of national  
dignity when she hauled down  
her flag in the Philippines in 1764, two  
years after having captured Manila;  
nor in Cuba in 1792. The flag went up,  
after having captured Havana and Man-  
zanillo; nor in Heligoland in 1859, when  
she had an opportunity to make a fer-  
vorable trade of that island with Ger-  
many. This country is big enough and  
magnanimous enough to do right and  
do justice, and the nations of the world  
know now, if they did not a year ago,  
that if it pleases us to withdraw our  
flag when its work for liberty has been  
done, it is in conscience and not in  
fear."

### THE CANTEN GOES.

[Pittsburg Post.]

The army bill abolishes the canteen  
system and forbids the sale of liquor  
in any camp or post of the United  
States. The abolition was by a prac-  
tically unanimous vote in the House,  
which shows a great change in opinion  
since it was first established. In a  
canteen, which was simply a regimental  
or post sutler's store, the lighter  
kinds of drinks were sold under the  
regulation of the military authorities,  
and without the incentive of soliciting  
or inducing custom, as in the ordinary  
saloon. The argument for it was that  
drinking could not be entirely pro-  
hibited, and that there would be less  
drunkenness if the government allowed  
the soldiers to buy liquor in canteen  
than if they were tempted to go out-  
side for whiskey. This seemed plausible  
and a good many army officers  
were at first inclined to indorse the  
system.

But the experience of the recent war  
with Spain was against the institution.  
Each colonel was allowed to establish  
a canteen or prohibit it, and in Florida,  
in Cuba and in the Philippines alike  
those regiments which were forbidden  
not only suffered much less from  
drunkenness than the others, but had  
by far the smallest number of sick-  
ness and death from disease in camp,  
and general in the army who has expressed  
an opinion now opposes the canteen,  
except one—and his dissent is the  
strongest argument on the side of the  
abolition, for he is Eagan, General  
Wheeler, who said that "I am utterly  
opposed to soldiers being sold in canteen  
liquors, and I believe that every ef-  
fort should be exercised to remove  
the temptation of such dissipation from  
them."

The experience of our army is that  
of England, in showing that soldiers  
who do not drink intoxicating liquors  
are more efficient and far less sub-  
ject to disease and death than those who do.  
As the result of experiments and close  
observation in the British army the  
War Department decided that in the  
cantonment campaign not a single drop of  
stimulant should be allowed in camp,  
save for hospital use. The officers, in-  
cluding even the generals, were for-  
bidden the accustomed spirits, wines  
and malt liquors at their mess tables,  
and an order was issued that the  
liquid refreshment for all hands, in-  
cluding even camp followers, must be  
limited to tea, oatmeal water or lime  
juice and Nile water. There was won-  
derful freedom in the Kitchen ex-  
pedition from disease.

### THE BILL TO ALGERIZE THE ARMY.

[Baltimore Sun.]

A servile partisan majority in the  
House of Representatives, by the pas-  
sage of the bill to Algerize the army,  
has put it in the power of a courageous  
and independent minority in the Senate  
to scotch, if not to kill, the double-  
headed monster of imperialism and  
militarism. These are twin serpents,  
one of which cannot live without the  
other. But for Mr. McKinley's policy  
of foreign conquest and aggression  
there would be no need for an increase  
in the army beyond the modest estab-  
lishment maintained before the war  
with Spain. But for the increase in the  
army to conquer or to hold the Phil-  
ippines would be impossible. The one  
measure is dependent upon the other.  
The defeat of one will be a fatal blow  
to the other. It is to be hoped that  
both will be beaten, and this fate is al-  
ready confidently predicted for the bill  
to increase the army at the disposal of  
the President and under the adminis-

tration of his Secretary of War, Gen-  
eral Alger.

The excuse by which it is attempted  
to hide the cloven hoof of the politi-  
cian in this attempt to saddle upon  
the American people an army of 100,-  
000 men at an additional cost of more  
than \$100,000,000 is that the treaty  
makes such increase necessary. Not  
unless we mean to be more Spanish  
than the Spaniards themselves. We  
have been accustomed to denounce  
Spain for her persistency in attempt-  
ing to hold in subjection peoples who  
were struggling to be free, just as our  
forefathers denounced King George for  
trying to rivet his yoke upon his re-  
volted colonies on this side of the At-  
lantic. Now we propose, or Mr. Mc-  
Kinley proposes for us, to go into the  
business of subjugating "revolving col-  
onies" ourselves. We are to do what  
England strove to do when our free-  
fathers rose in revolt in 1776. We pro-  
pose to do what Spain has unsuccess-  
fully tried to do from Mexico to Chili,  
from Cuba to Argentina, and we pro-  
pose to do it without one-thousandth  
part of the excuse which either Spain  
or England had, in the case of colonies  
which we did not plant, have never  
governed or owned, but which Mr.  
McKinley proposes to buy for the bene-  
fit of the trusts and syndicates. Such  
is the treaty and such is the army bill,  
two serpents hatched out of the self-  
same egg.

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indeed. I FELT ALL THE TIME AS IF  
THERE WAS A LUMP OF  
PHLEGM IN MY THROAT AND I MUST  
HAWK AWAY. This kept me hawking all  
the time. My throat would get dry and  
hoarse and MY EYES WOULD GET  
RED AND I COULD NOT SEE. MY EARS  
KEPT RINGING AND BINGING CON-  
STANTLY AND MY EYES WERE  
SORED, SWOLLEN AND WEAKE. MY  
TREATMENT HAS MADE ME FEEL  
LIKE A NEW PERSON. MY APPE-  
TITE IS EXCELLENT, I SLEEP WELL,  
FEEL WELL, LIKE TO WORK, EAT  
AND EYES ALL RIGHT. ALL THE CAT-  
TARH SYMPTOMS GONE, BRUITS  
GONE, AND EARS IN FACT I FEEL  
ENTIRELY CURED. Before taking his  
treatment I USED TO LIE IN BED AN  
HOUR COUGHING AND HAWKING  
BEFORE I COULD GO TO SLEEP.  
BUT NO TROUBLE NOW. I certainly  
recommend Dr. Frew's treatment as the  
best Catarrh Cure."

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